

# THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. XI.—NO. 317.

ROANOKE, VA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893.

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**HAVING SOLD**

my right, title and interest in the Watch and Jewelry business to MR. EDWARD S. GREEN, I take pleasure in recommending him to my former patrons and friends as a gentleman thoroughly honest and reliable, and trust the same liberal patronage will be extended to him as has been accorded to me. Respectfully,  
**H. SILVERTHORN.**

In purchasing Mr. Silverthorn's place it shall be my endeavor to attend to all the wants of the customers of the old house with promptness and care. The stock will be kept up to same high standard of quality and excellence. Prices will be low and reasonable and every effort made to please.

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**EDW. S. GREEN,**  
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Special Attention Paid to Head-aches Arising From Eye strain.

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is one of the best medium priced instruments on the market. Warranted 5 years.

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SOLE DEALERS.

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## CORONER SIFTS THE EVIDENCE.

Statements by Outsiders and Members of the Militia.

Chief of Police Terry One of the Witnesses to Give His Account of the Sad Affair—Dr. Gregory and Private Hancock are Rigidly Examined—General Anderson, of the State Militia, Before the Jury in an Advisory Capacity—A. L. Jamison Corrects His Statement.

The coroner's jury met at Hotel Lee yesterday morning and resumed their labors. Adjutant General Charles J. Anderson, of the State Militia of volunteers, was present, but he stated that he was not at the inquest in his official capacity. The first witness examined was Robert E. Coleman, clerk of the city market, who testified:

"I was in the city on the night of the 20th. I started at 8 o'clock to the reading room of the Democratic executive committee. Saw an immense crowd around the courthouse—about 2,000. When I got near the Ponce de Leon the firing commenced, and I heard a bullet whiz by my head. I ran into the basement of the hotel. I couldn't tell where the first firing began. I heard no orders to fire given. I met Chief Terry afterwards in the hotel lobby. He asked me to go up and tell the crowd they could have the negro. I asked him why he didn't do that before these men were killed. He made no answer."

The next witness introduced was J. V. Jamison, who said: "My little boy and I came down Campbell street to see the great crowd, and I waited to see the temper of the people. A few minutes later I met Mayor Trout, who asked me if there would be any trouble. I told him yes, I thought there would be. Mr. Trout said I have done my duty; I have ordered all the officers of this town to protect the prisoner, and that is all I can do."

"After I left him and walked up Campbell street a yell was made and I walked back to a spot nearly opposite the mayor's office, and the crowd made a break and at their rally got up very near the courthouse. The firing commenced from the windows of the mayor's office on the west side."

"The firing came first from the second and third floors of the building. That was the first report I heard of guns. I thought they were blank cartridges and said so. The streets were soon cleared. I didn't hear a word from the inside and there was not much shouting on the outside. The people in the upper story of the building fired up in the air. The damage was done from the front of the jail. The firing kept up while the people were on the retreat."

"I do not believe the people would have dispersed even if notice had been given them. The best people of Roanoke were in the crowd and were unarmed. I believe an amicable adjustment could have been made. The people didn't apprehend that they would be shot. I don't think there was such a fool in Virginia that would fire into an innocent lot of men. I didn't think the guardians of the peace would shoot me because I was not in the mob. The mob was on the west side."

"All of the soldiers are young men and most of them fearless. The surrender of the negro would have adjusted the matter, but I believe nothing else would have satisfied the crowd."

Luther Miller—"I was at home about 7 o'clock. I heard the yelling and came down to see what the crowd was going to do. I came down on the west side of the jail, watching the crowd who was making a break on the jail. I don't know how many belonged to the mob. There seemed to be only a few who were trying to gain entrance. I saw no attack on the military. I believe that the crowd intended to take the negro regardless of consequence. The guns that were fired on the west side seemed to be fired upward. The guns in front were not, but fired into the crowd. I saw one military man in the door, and after the volley a number came out on the street. I know of no order given to fire. Didn't hear of any address to the crowd. I didn't think the city was in danger, nor did I suppose the officers of the law would defend the negro at the expense of the lives of the citizens. The first firing, I think, came from the magistrate's office. Three or four guns were fired, then a regular volley."

T. C. Oakley—"I went through the crowd looking after my boys for a half an hour up to the firing. I was between the jail and Greene-Memorial Church and saw the crowd move up to the west side of the jail. The first firing was from the west windows, and the guns were turned up at an angle of forty-five degrees."

J. B. Chewing—"Through curiosity I came back from home after supper. I was standing near Greene-Memorial Church when the crowd began to move upon the door. I moved down closer and was standing within twenty-five feet of the door."

"When the window on the west side of the jail was fired upon, I was startled by the soldiers and the first shot was fired into the air, after which it became general. I heard no address to the people, neither did I hear any order given to fire. I suppose there were two or three hundred people on the west side of the jail. I believe there were about thirty people who were trying to break the door in. The first shot from the window was at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Didn't hear any order given. The mob was composed of men and boys."

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"After I left him and walked up Campbell street a yell was made and I walked back to a spot nearly opposite the mayor's office, and the crowd made a break and at their rally got up very near the courthouse. The firing commenced from the windows of the mayor's office on the west side."

"The firing came first from the second and third floors of the building. That was the first report I heard of guns. I thought they were blank cartridges and said so. The streets were soon cleared. I didn't hear a word from the inside and there was not much shouting on the outside. The people in the upper story of the building fired up in the air. The damage was done from the front of the jail. The firing kept up while the people were on the retreat."

to explain that the report of his testimony on the previous day was incorrectly reported in THE TIMES. What Mr. Jamison intended to state was that the first shots he heard fired was from pistols held by persons in the rear of the guard that was placed around the door of the jail, that is by persons outside the jail and between the jail and soldiers or perhaps inside the jail but at any rate in the rear of the guard around the steps.

The jury then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock. Shortly after 2 o'clock the jury again met, and Capt. J. F. Terry, chief of police, was first placed on the stand. Capt. Terry said: "I was suspended Thursday evening by Acting Mayor R. A. Buckner. I was at the mayor's office all the afternoon and evening. Mayor Trout and I were in the street trying to reason with the people and keep them back from the jail. The first firing was, I think, done outside the jail. I heard no orders to fire. The people were throwing rocks and bricks against the windows and door, and Captain Bird several times told them to get away. I fired two shots through the window up in the air to frighten the people away."

"Ever since Mr. Trout has been mayor he has said that there never should be a prisoner suffered to be taken out of the jail by a mob. At 2 o'clock I wanted the prisoner sent to Radford on the 4:30 train and sent Mr. Buckner to see Mr. Trout about it. He came back with Mr. Trout and they seemed to favor it. Police Justice Turner was opposed to it, and said a city of 25,000 people ought to be able to take care of its prisoners."

"Mr. Trout said we must protect the prisoner. If necessary we must fire on the mob. The general instructions were to resist the mob with firearms if nothing else could be done."

"Immediately after the brick came through the window the firing began. I did not shoot at any one. I fired in the air. Mayor Trout was in chief command, I should think. I thought they were going to shoot from the position they had taken and started to ask Captain Bird not to shoot, but saw the mayor near him and kept silent."

Capt. Wm. G. Baldwin—"I refused to assist in guarding the jail, because I positively did think there was danger of an attack on the jail, but I did offer to take the prisoner to my office and guard him with five men. Five men in the jail properly armed with Winchester could have protected the prisoner, but they could not do it on the outside."

A. H. Griffin, sergeant of police force, acting chief—"I was at police headquarters and heard the chief order to keep the crowd off of the vacant lot between the jail and Greene-Memorial Church, and to keep the north side of Campbell street clear. I went into the court house and cleared it. The people were orderly and left when asked. The mayor entreated the crowd to go back or they would get hurt, but they refused to listen. The mob gathered on the west side of the jail. Some one threw a brick or stone at the door and broke out the window."

"Then the shooting commenced at the lower window on the west side of the jail. I don't think any police officer put his hand on his gun. I told the chief and Judge Turner at 2 o'clock to send the prisoner out of town. The judge opposed it."

The orders were to use guns on the mob if sufficient cause was given, but I didn't see any use of shooting at retreating men. After the shooting several parties asked me to take away the prisoner but I refused until ordered to do so by the chief or mayor. I notified the chief. He said: 'If that's the situation turn the negro out and let him take his chances.' I refused and said I didn't want to be lynched. I afterwards sent the prisoner with Officers Eakin and Austin and they took him to Reed's carriage shop. If M. C. Morris had a gun I don't know it. I heard no orders given to fire."

Dr. W. S. Gregory, of Roanoke Light Infantry—"I was one of the guard at the inner door with four others. I was ordered to one of the west windows. Was ordered there by Lieutenant Colonel Polo. He, Captain Bird and the mayor begged the men to leave the windows and doors of the jail, and said they would be shot."

"Two rocks were thrown against the door and two bullets came in through the windows before anyone inside shot. Then Captain Bird said, 'Boys, we can't stand this. We will have to fire once and then retreat to save ourselves.' Before we fired an outside man fired five or six times in the direction of the windows."

At this juncture the other military men were asked by the coroner to leave the room. A few minutes later the other witnesses were also sent out.

"The soldiers," he continued, "did not appear to fire but one volley. The man outside said 'Shoot the God-damn sons of b—' and then fired a number of times. All this occurred before the military fired. There was a feeling of perfect security. We had no intention of firing and didn't believe they would fire at us. The guns were not loaded until we saw the crowd moving upon the door."

"The succession of shots and the two bullets through the window was before there was any firing from the inside. After the firing began the crowd must be taken care of. We couldn't let the mob get into the jail and that was Mayor Trout's order. We then went out and fired a single shot and then retreated."

J. M. Hancock, member of Roanoke Light Infantry—"Six of us were posted in front of the door of the court house. Captain Bird stepped out and told the mob that they must take care of themselves. Then I heard the shooting from the jail. The first shot that was fired was by some one immediately in front of the mayor's office on the sidewalk across the street near the old wooden building now occupied by some colored people. Before our squad fired the men in the jail had fired, and the firing had become general."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hancock's testimony the jury adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

## IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Stewart Again Makes Every One Tired With His Talk.

George and Hansbrough Also Speak in Opposition to Repeal—Voorhees Gets Unanimous Consent to His Motion to Have the Sessions Begin at Eleven O'clock and Close at Six—Little Done in the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Allen (Kas.) introduced a bill for the coinage of silver money and it was at his request laid on the table for the present. It provides that the unit of value shall be the dollar of 412½ grains of silver or 25 8-10 parts of gold, and such dollars shall be legal tender for all debts public and private. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit it in any mint and have it coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit, less 10 per cent. seigniorage, which is to be coined and covered into the Treasury. It also repeals the Sherman act.

Cookrell introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to gold, silver and Treasury notes. After it was read the Vice-President put the question on its adoption. As there was no response on either side the Vice-President ruled humorously that the vote being equally divided the chair would vote no. The first deciding vote of the presiding officer caused general laughter.

The cloture resolution offered yesterday by Platt was laid before the Senate, and Wolcott took the floor to speak on it. He said that if a vote on the previous question or on cloture were desired, the Senate could have it in a very few days. In his opinion, he said, cloture was not necessary, for there had been no factious delay on the pending measure.

Teller argued against the cloture rule and wound up his speech by saying that he would resist every method, obstructive and otherwise, the adoption in the Senate of a rule which should limit or obstruct debate. He took his seat a few minutes before 2 o'clock. He had spoken till 2 the resolution would have gone to the calendar, but Teller expressed an intention of speaking on the resolution to-morrow and that saved it.

Notice was then given by McPherson that after Turpie shall have spoken to-morrow the resolution must go to the calendar, if not, be referred to the committee on rules. The repeal bill was then taken up.

George continued the speech against it which he had begun on Wednesday. He denied that the Democratic platform demanded the passage of the repeal bill. The platform denounced the Sherman law as a makeshift—not a part of it, but the whole. And yet the bill repealed only a single clause of the act, leaving the other parts—six sections—in full force.

Free coinage, he said, was necessarily a repeal of a statute providing for limited coinage only. In that sense alone the Democratic platform had committed the party to the repeal of the Sherman act.

This was the first time in over thirty years, he said, in which the Democratic party had had the power to enact laws to shape the policies of the country. What excuse would that party have now if it failed to perform its promises to give the people free and unlimited coinage of silver—the money of the constitution.

Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) then took the floor and spoke against the repeal bill. He denied that the Democratic platform demanded the passage of the repeal bill. The platform denounced the Sherman law as a makeshift—not a part of it, but the whole. And yet the bill repealed only a single clause of the act, leaving the other parts—six sections—in full force.

In the meantime regardless of his surroundings, except so far as to ask that the conversation be not quite so loud, Stewart went on with his discourse, largely composed of quotations from books, editorials and reports. In about a quarter of an hour after he started Dolph whispered an inquiry to him whether he did not want to stop and was rewarded by the abrupt reply: "No, I don't want to stop." Soon afterwards Mr. Teller, quietly approached with a like suggestion, but with no more success. Ten minutes later Dolph renewed his proposition, but was again repulsed—Stewart saying that he had half a dozen speeches to make yet and that he wanted to get them off (laughter). However, he consented to stop and said he would finish his argument on some other occasion.

Then Voorhees rose and slowly and very deliberately made this announcement to the Senate: "I may say that a conference consultation has taken place this afternoon between myself and Senators on this side and Senators on the other side of the chamber, friends and opponents of the pending measure which has resulted substantially, as I understand, in an agreement to the hours which we will occupy at least for some time to come in debate. Without going into details I am warranted in moving that on Monday, and from after that date the hour of meeting of the Senate shall be 11 o'clock instead of 12, with the understanding that an adjournment will take place at 6 o'clock."

I am assured that there are ten or twelve Senators who desire to discuss this question of whose good faith I have no right to have any suspicion and have none. I have every reason to believe that when legitimate and fair debate has been exhausted (which means whenever every man here has said what he thinks ought to be said by him or his

constituency and for the cause at issue) a vote will be very near at hand.

Mr. Voorhees made a request that the unanimous consent of the Senate be given to the motion, and the Vice-President said that, as no objection had been made, it was so ordered. The Senate, after a short executive session, at 6:10, adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

After the approval of the Journal the consideration of the report of the committee on accounts assigning clerks to committees was resumed by the House, the pending question being a motion to lay upon the table a motion made by Crain, (Texas), to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday agreed to the Paynter substitute, depriving certain of the smaller committees of their clerks. The motion to reconsider was tabled, yeas 142, nays 57.

The vote then recurred on the report of the committee on accounts, and as amended it was agreed to. A resolution was adopted requesting the attorney general to communicate to the House such instructions as have been forwarded to officers of the department of justice relating to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. Also a resolution calling for similar information from the secretary of the treasury as to instructions sent to collectors, etc.

An additional clerk was assigned to the committee on claims. Then came a report from the committee on accounts assigning an additional clerk to the committee on naval affairs. The vote on the report resulted, yeas 102, nays 70. No quorum, and the house at 2:20 adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS SOUTH.

New Establishments Starting up in all Directions.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—In reviewing the new organizations in the industrial field reported in the Southern States during the week ending September 22, a decided increase in their number and diversity is noticeable. The industries for the past week are fully reported in the construction department of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, and include water works and other municipal improvements, lumber mills, mining companies, mercantile concerns, flour mills, the works, etc. The following are the more important items mentioned: The Atlanta (Ga.) Mercantile Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000. Goldberg Gold Mining Co., of Alexander, Ga., with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. Henrico Land Co., of Atlanta, Ga., with a capital stock of \$30,000, will establish manufacturing town Georgia Mining Co., of Augusta, capital stock of \$30,000. Buffalo Mining Co., of Concord, N. C., to open gold mines; capital stock \$12,500. Chilhowie Mining and Railway Company, to open mines in Bradley county, Tenn. Petersburg (Va.) will expend \$30,000 for additional water supply.

Brandollar & son, of Pennsylvania, will erect three saw mills in West Virginia. Big Sandy Towboat Co., of Kenova, W. Va., capital \$20,000. Augusta (Ga.) Land Co., capital stock \$100,000. Packing-house plant proposed at Augusta, Ga. Monometallist Gold Mining Co., of Charleston, W. Va., capital stock \$6,000. Weston (W. Va.) Natural Gas and Fuel Co., capital stock \$30,000. Wright Automatic Tobacco Packing Machine Co., capital stock \$250,000.

DEMOCRATIC NEGROES' LEAGUE.

Organization Perfected Last Night and Campaign Work Begun.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—Rev. P. H. White, chairman of the committee on rules of the Negro National Democratic League, held a conference here last night and effected the organization of the Negro Democratic League of Virginia. Lawyer E. A. Randolph, of this city, was made chairman, and William A. Hawkins, of Halifax county, was elected secretary of the State league.

An address was made by Mr. White on the objects of the organization, in which the Republican party was severely denounced, and strong resolutions in regard to work for the Democratic party. A vigorous canvass will be commenced at once on behalf of the Democratic State ticket.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Reports of a Heated Contest to be Waged in Some Sections.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—A meeting of the State Democratic executive committee was held here to-night. Chairman Ellison presiding. Reports were made of the condition of the party in the various Congressional districts, from which it appears that a hot fight will be waged this fall over the candidates for the legislature.

The committee adopted a resolution which reads: "That the committee recognize this system of the labor board established under a Republican administration, the effect of which has been to keep Republicans in office in the Norfolk navy yard and to practically block the Democrats' 'bid to enter'."

BETTER NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The Rebel Vessels are Unable to Land Their Men or Escape.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The Brazilian minister in this city has received the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated 5 p. m. yesterday: "Sedition continues in Court of squadron. All the states with the exception agree with President Peixoto regarding the necessity of representing the section. The seditionists are in the bay and are deprived of power of movement. They can neither effect a landing of their men nor leave the bay owing to the fire from the fortresses. The cruiser Republic, manned by rebels, succeeded in escaping, but has been repulsed at Santos."

Mills to Resume Operation.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 22.—The three Durfee mills will resume operations next Monday morning.

## QUIET AND ORDER RESTORED.

Resolutions Passed by the Iron Moulders Union.

The Wounded Doing Well Excepting Messrs. Falls and Campbell Whom the Physicians Think Cannot Recover. Funeral of One of the Victims—Memorial Services to be Held at the Different Churches.

The city has been fully restored to quiet and order. There are no demonstrations of any kind, and while there is still a strong feeling in the matter, everything is subdued, and it is believed there will be no more trouble. The city is again under the civil authorities, and the country people who were loudest in their demonstrations have returned to their homes.

The Iron Moulders' Union held a meeting yesterday and issued the following letter to Maj. J. H. Sands, vice-president and general manager of the Norfolk and Western Railroad:

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 22, 1893.

Mr. Joseph H. Sands, Chairman Citizen's Committee, Roanoke, Va.:

DEAR SIR: Whereas amidst the excitement of this community, and the aggrieved feelings of a large number of our citizens, a body of our conservative, cool minded and staunch citizens have organized for the purpose of alleviating the injured feelings and administering wise counsel to all concerned in the results of the unfortunate occurrence of the 20th instant; and

Whereas we acknowledge the sincerity of the motives of the organized committee in their advice and action; and

Whereas we condemn the action of the officials who gave the order to fire upon the citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Iron Moulders' Union in the city of Roanoke and vicinity, do hereby endorse the sentiment and effort put forth by the organized committee, and give them the assurance of our moral support in carrying out the plan outlined for the good of our city and the peace and welfare of our citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That we will lend our individual and united effort to remove all feeling of strife and withdraw from ill-advised discussion or assemblage all persons. In so doing we are convinced that the peace of our city and the moral standing of our community will best be protected.

JAS. J. CASEY,  
C. E. SHANK,  
J. B. FRAWLEY,  
D. K. BRIGGS,  
J. C. GRAYES,  
Committee.

The committee of thirteen citizens, who have been largely instrumental in restoring harmony in the city, meet twice each day. They believe that the trouble is over, and their chief work now is to have the affair properly investigated before the coroner's jury and the special grand jury.

With the exception of J. H. Campbell and Otho C. Falls, all the wounded are expected to recover. Mr. Falls and Mr. Campbell are both very dangerously wounded, and their physicians entertain but little hope of their recovery.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE SETTLES.

The funeral services over the body of George Settles, who lost his life in the sad occurrence Wednesday night, were preached Thursday afternoon at his home, about two miles below Vinton, by Rev. C. H. Buchanan, after which his remains were carried to the family burying lot and placed in their last resting place.

Mr. Settles was a young man of strong heart, good character and was a great favorite with all who knew him. The entire community extend their heartfelt sympathy to his grief stricken mother and relatives in their great affliction.

Prayers Will be Offered for the Afflicted.

Persuant to a call the pastors of Roanoke, in counsel assembled, unanimously agreed that special prayer should be offered to Almighty God from each pulpit in the city next Sabbath morning, in behalf of those who were unfortunately bereaved or in any way injured in Roanoke on the night of September 20.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

Eleven Killed and Others Wounded by a Terrible Collision.

KINGSBURY, Ind., Sept. 22.—Eleven persons lost their lives in a collision between a freight train and the Toronto and Montreal express on the Wabash railroad at this station at 5:30 o'clock this morning. A score of others are injured, many of whom will die.

The freight was on a siding west of the depot, and as it moved out was rent into by the second section of the fast express, which came west at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour.

The list of the killed is as follows: J. H. McKenna, butcher, of Hyde Park, Mass.; Harry French, 13 years old, member of Orphans' Bell Ringers, London, England; Charles Herbo, San Francisco; Miss Alice H. Reed, East Boston, Mass.; Miss Nellie B. Tucker, Newton, Mass.; Conductor James Coulter; Engineer John Green; Ashley, Ind., of the passenger train; Warren G. Ryder, Phoenix, Ariz.; P. Zelle, Berlin, Germany; Baggage-master Lyons, passenger train; James D. Roundy, LaMoille, Ia.

Of the worst wreck this Wabash road has ever had. To add to the horrors of the terrible collision the boiler of the passenger train was scattered dead bodies and lay all over in all directions. The Union Superintendent Gould admitted that the train was in the hands of the wreck.

Herbert Franklin, was to blame for the accident.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair, slightly cooler, northeast wind.